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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 53 38

November 13, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 47 42

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Breeze from S.W.

7802 日九廿月九

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917

二拜禮 號廿月一十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

M. Kerensky's Masterly Stroke.

London, November 12.

Yesterday's Russian wireless news reveals another kaleidoscopic change in the situation. Hitherto all the official news reaching the outside world has been from the Leninists, but M. Kerensky, by a masterly stroke, ejected the Leninists from the powerful long distance wireless station at Tserkovo Selo. This enabled him to throw another light on affairs. Telegrams from correspondents confirm that Leninism is going out like a guttering candle, with the gradual secession of supporters. Everybody is expecting the entry of M. Kerensky momentarily, but fighting is not impossible. The Leninists at Moscow attempted to seize power, but the garrison opposed them and the Extremists were finally isolated at Kremlin.

Much Bloodshed Predicted.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that travellers arriving last night from the Swedo-Finnish frontier report that the general impression in Russia is that there will be much bloodshed. The better-class members of the Petrograd community are afraid to appear in the streets. Only the extremist soldiers are seen. There is a hopeless situation in Finland. Anarchy is increasing and there are frequent assassinations by extremists in broad daylight.

AN INDEPENDENT IRELAND.

A Qualified German Promise.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Chief of the United States Secret Service has published two Sinn Féin letters which have recently come into the possession of the American authorities, showing clearly that Germany dangled the bait of an independent Ireland before the eyes of the extremists. But the promise to secure this was qualified by the condition "If the course of the war allowed it."

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Nearly Thirty Miles Beyond Gaza.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, wiring on November 10, says:—Each day adds to the magnitude and importance of our successes on this front, and each hour adds to the toll of our captures, while our pursuit had already carried us nearly thirty miles north of Gaza. Indeed, reports have been received showing that confusion, and almost panic, exists for many miles to the rear of the present Turkish positions, but it is unwise to speculate upon these evidences of their sense of insecurity. The only place where the enemy showed stubbornness was the heroism of the troops north of the Wadihesh, where they delivered six determined counter-attacks against Scottish troops who were driven back slightly on the left but who recovered the trenches shortly afterwards, the Turks being forced back after considerable loss. The Imperial Service Cavalry also had a sharp brush after driving the enemy from Beitbanun. The latter made a desperate effort to get away a long naval gun, but both the crew and team were shot down and the gun captured, as well as twenty-two prisoners. Although the main body of Turks have retired due north, there are smaller parties, like a covey of partridges, scattered in various directions. These are being gradually rounded up.

The Turks Organising for Defence.

London, November 12.

An official message from Egypt states:—The Turks are organising behind the northern branch of the Wadi Sukerit, and to the south-east are covering Beitbanun and Hebron. Our mounted troops have progressed towards Eltine. The Scottish, by a night attack on the enemy's right flank, captured machine guns. The discovery of large quantities of war material continues.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

London, November 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King suggested that in order to strengthen the financial position, gold should be withdrawn from Malta. Mr. Haines replied that the matter was one primarily for the consideration of the Treasury.

THE PENNY POST.

London, November 12.

The Postmaster General, in the course of a speech in London, said he hoped the abolition of the Penny Post could be avoided, though it had been seriously considered more than once since his assumption of office.

VOLUNTARY FOOD RATIONS.

London, November 12.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, speaking at Manchester, outlined the following suggested weekly voluntary rations of bread:—For men engaged in heavy industrial or agricultural work, 128 oz. For ordinary industrial and manual workers, 112 oz. Unoccupied persons or sedentary workers, 72 oz. For women, 80 oz., 64 oz., and 56 oz. respectively.

Also the following general allowances of other foods and cereals, except bread:—12 oz. of meat, 32 oz. of butter, 10 oz. of fats, and 8 oz. of sugar.

No definite rations have been fixed for children.

CONTROL OF METAL INDUSTRIES.

London, November 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Sir Arthur Stanley announced that he was introducing a Bill dealing with the non-ferrous metal industries, which he trusted would prevent German companies from obtaining control of metals in the United Kingdom after the war. The question of corresponding legislation in the Dominions was a matter for the respective Governments.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NOTEWORTHY SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Why the Allies Have Not Done Better.

London, November 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, speaking at a luncheon given in honour of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Painlevé declared that those who gave a thought to peace at present were betraying, whether they intended to or not, the most sacred interests of their country, of civilisation and of humanity. Referring to the Italian position, he said at present by every railway and all other routes, Franco-British soldiers, guns and munitions were being hurried to the other side of the Alps. "Help," he said, "will not fall short of the greatness of the peril." M. Painlevé said Mr. Lloyd George's energy, eloquence and imagination had brilliantly sustained and stimulated Britain's magnificent war effort. He also paid a tribute to General Smuts, who was present at the luncheon, remarking that they welcomed the Dutch face of General Smuts, the conqueror of German East Africa, who twenty years ago gave the troops of General Methuen and General Buller plenty to do and who to-day was one of the most popular men in England. The South African military effort was an admirable example of that liberalism which was one of the forces of Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he had important practical considerations to submit, affecting the future of France and Britain and even the destiny of the world. The Allied Governments meant that the supreme War Council should be a real power in co-ordinating military effort. Unfortunately there was no time to consult America and Russia before setting up this Council, but for the success of this great experiment, on which Allied victory depended, it was essential that all the great Allies should be represented. Therefore he confidently anticipated securing an agreement for the co-operation of America and Russia therein. The events of the war have demonstrated even to the most suspicious mind the need of greater Allied unity in war control. Despite the recent happenings, the Allies still commanded the essential ingredients of victory. Our superiority ought to have carried us much further along the road of victory than the point at present reached. The fault had not been with the Allies or Navies, but was entirely due to a lack of unity in the direction of the war, concerning which we have never passed from the rhetoric into the reality of a speech or into strategy. All we had hitherto done was to set up a make-belief unity, which was good enough in peace, but fatal in war. Because the Central Powers were acting on interior lines was an additional argument for unification of effort.

NEW ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

Mr. Bonar Law Explains Its Functions.

London, November 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, with a view to better co-ordination in military action, a War Council had been constituted composed of the Prime Ministers and a member of each of the Governments of France, Italy and Britain. The Council would meet normally at Versailles at least once a month and at other places as might at the time be arranged. The addition of other great Powers of the Allies was being discussed. Each Power appoints permanent military representatives as an adviser to the War Council and these will be independent of their respective General Staffs. They will have no executive function but will advise the War Council on questions of co-ordination of Allied strategy. The General Staff and Military Commands of the armies of each Power charged with the conduct of military operations will remain responsible to their respective Governments. The military representatives and their Staff will be in permanent session at Versailles. The Anglo-French representatives will be General Sir Henry Wilson and General Foch. He was at present unable to name Italy's representative.

Replying to questions, he expressed the hope that the United States would join the Council. No Naval Council had been formed.

Mr. Pemberton Billing:—Will there be no naval representative?

Mr. Bonar Law:—The utility of the Council will not be increased by a discussion of this sort.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the authority of General Sir William Robertson would not be impinged by the appointment of General Sir Henry Wilson.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Alleged German Advances to France.

London, November 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government was not aware of any peace proposals by Germany to France. The alleged German advances through irregular channels to French statesmen who were not members of the Government must be dealt with in France. There was no earthly difficulty in the Germans making peace proposals if they wished. (Cheers).

NEW GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Berlin official message contains the information that Herr von Payer has been appointed Vice-Chancellor.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, November 12.

An East African official message states:—The British found at Ndanda Hospital 84 Europeans, also at Mwasasi the last German 4.1 naval gun was blown up and 57 German Europeans were found in hospital. We are now the main body of the enemy between Nangoo and Obiwata. Eleven German officers and 61 men in hospital at Kahamba, south of Mungira, have offered to surrender.

WELSH MINERS' PATRIOTISM.

London, November 12.

A most remarkable demonstration of working-class patriotism is given by the South Wales miners, whose ballot on the question of a strike, if the Government could not get miners for the Army, resulted in a majority of nearly four to one against the strike, despite the fact that three out of every five voters were militarily ineligible.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

Allies Plan Big Operations.

London, November 12.

It is reported that the Allied War Council has already decided on operations on a considerable scale in Italy, in which an equal part will be borne by Britain and France, while the United States may eventually co-operate.

A Pro-Ally Demonstration.

London, November 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Milan, there has been a great pro-Ally demonstration at the Scala Theatre, which was attended by British officers and men, who were given ovations. British aviators flew over the theatre, dropping messages of greeting.

Germans Claim 10,000 More Prisoners.

London, November 12.

A German wireless official message states:—Our troops barred the enemy's retreat in the Upper Piave Valley. They captured ten thousand prisoners and took much material. We advanced down the Piave and are now before Feltre.

To Command Franco-British Forces.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that General Fayolle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British forces in Venetia.

The Military Situation Explained.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that, according to a semi-official message, the Italian situation yesterday was as follows:—The Italians on the Lower Piave are preparing to meet the fresh attack of the Aichduke Eugene, whose objective is Treviso. Von Below's army is descending on the Piave and has captured Belluno. General Krobastine's army farther to the left, is following the valley of the Cordevole and has passed Agordo. Lastly, General Roetsendorf's army is descending the Sugana Valley and has reached Aisgo, but detachments attempting to advance to the east have been repulsed. Thus the Italians are vigorously opposing the enemy attempt to take them in the rear, which is the most serious menace.

Brisk Firing Across the Piave.

London, November 12.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy renewed his attack, fruitlessly, on the Asiago plateau, in the sectors of Gallio, Monte Longara and Mellitt Adigallio. A bitter struggle occurred in the northern area of attack. We counter-attacked, taking prisoners. We resisted valiantly on the remainder of the mountainous front. There is brisk firing across the Piave.

Enemy Monarchs Meet.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has conferred with Emperor Karl of Austria and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on the Italian front.

Artillery Required.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing last night, emphasises that mere numbers are insufficient to stop the Austro-Germans, but adequate artillery is essential.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

Germany Desires a Protectorate.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, speaking at Munich, Admiral von Tirpitz declared that the question whether Britain or Germany would become the protector of Belgium would be decisive for the issue of the war and the future of Germany. A mistaken solution of the Belgium problem would stunt Germany's exports and degrade Germany to the position of a bondslave of England and America. Germany's military security lay in Belgium. This was the only way to secure compensation for her enormous economic losses. Paper treaties would safeguard nothing. Germany could force Britain to recognise her protectorate in Belgium, as she could hold out longer.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Mutual Artillery Activity.

London, November 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states that there is the usual reciprocal firing.

A German wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery firing in the Yser region near Longarone.

GERMANY'S ELECTRICALLY-PROPELLED BOATS.

London, November 12.

The Admiralty explains that the German boats on the Belgian Coast, controlled by electric wire and propelled by petrol, carry three to five hundred pounds of high explosives. The crew leaves when the engine starts. An accompanying seaplane signals to the shore operator the direction to steer and upon striking the objective the charge explodes. A similarly controlled boat was used by the experimental ship Vernon in 1885.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Amsterdam, November 11.

A telegram from Gorizia relates the very narrow escape of the Austrian Emperor while crossing a torrent. His motor car broken down and a footman and a soldier, who were carrying the monarch to the bank, fell. All were swept over a weir and a considerable distance beyond. Prince Felix, arriving at the most critical moment, plunged into the torrent accompanied by his suite and eventually rescued the Emperor, who was constantly going under the water.

(Continued on page 4.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FAMOUS CRICKETER'S DEATH.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports the death of the famous cricketer Harry Trott.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 10, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 45 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,415	\$610,623
Last Year: ...	13,225	650,213
Increase: ...	810	40,190
Decrease: ...		

GERMAN PEACE HOPES.

March of Events Has Made the Devil a Mark.

"When the devil is sick" he wants an armistice as prelude to a Prussian peace. Herr Maximilian Harden's plan to President Wilson shows the great value of the movements for peace that are being made by Britain and Haig on the Western Front. As a German Herr Harden naturally is greatly concerned lest there be no cessation of hostilities before Germany is called upon to feel the might of the United States added to that of France and Great Britain and Italy. He sees the hand-writing on the wall.

Maximilian Harden's armistice talk is of no more value than is similar talk coming from the Kaiser direct or through his discredited diplomatist; but Herr Harden is interesting as an exhibit showing his own conversion and perhaps the conversion of many other Germans as the result of the discovery that an end has come to the swashbuckling dream of Pan-Germanism and that Germany is destined to inglorious defeat.

The Maximilian Harden who now pleads for an armistice is the same man who in 1911 thundered forth:—

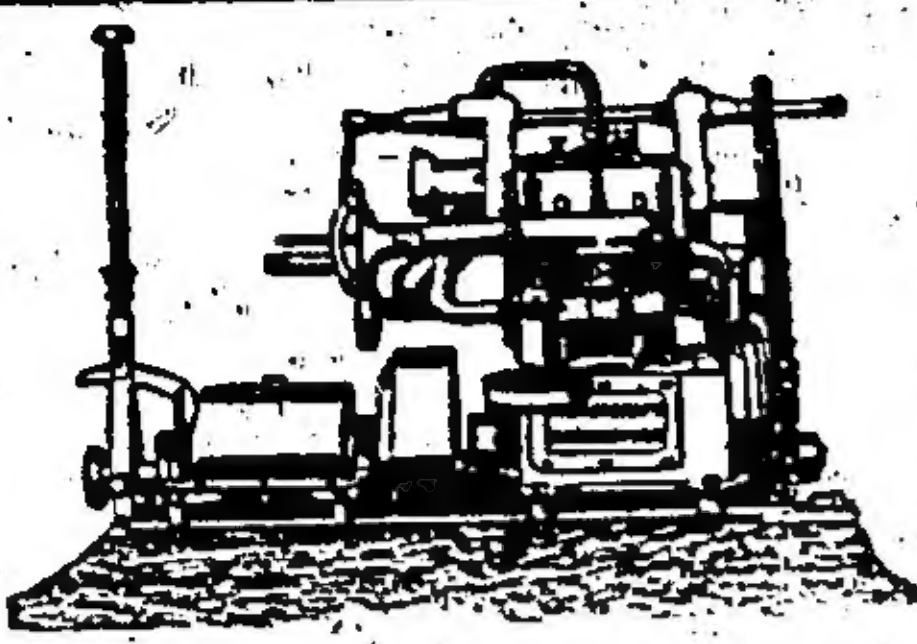
"All Morocco in the hands of Germany. German cannon on the routes to Egypt and India, German troops on the Algerian frontier; this would be a goal worthy of great sacrifices."

He is the same Maximilian Harden who in 1914 wrote:—

"Now we know what the war is for. It is to hoist the storm flag of the empire on the narrow channel that opens and looks the road into the ocean. We shall remain in the Belgian Netherlands, to which we shall add the thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais. From Calais to Antwerp, Flannes, Limburg, Drabant, to behind the lines of the French forts, from there the southern triangle with Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg. We need land for our industries, a road into the ocean. Never was there a war more just. It shall, it must, it will conquer new provinces for the majesty of the noble German spirit."

And the same Maximilian who, when the German military machine was stopped at the Marne, rebuked those of his fellow Germans who were seeking to place responsibility for the war upon other shoulders, with the words:—

NOTICES.



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MARINE MOTORS.**

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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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Cuisine under European Supervision.

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Manager.

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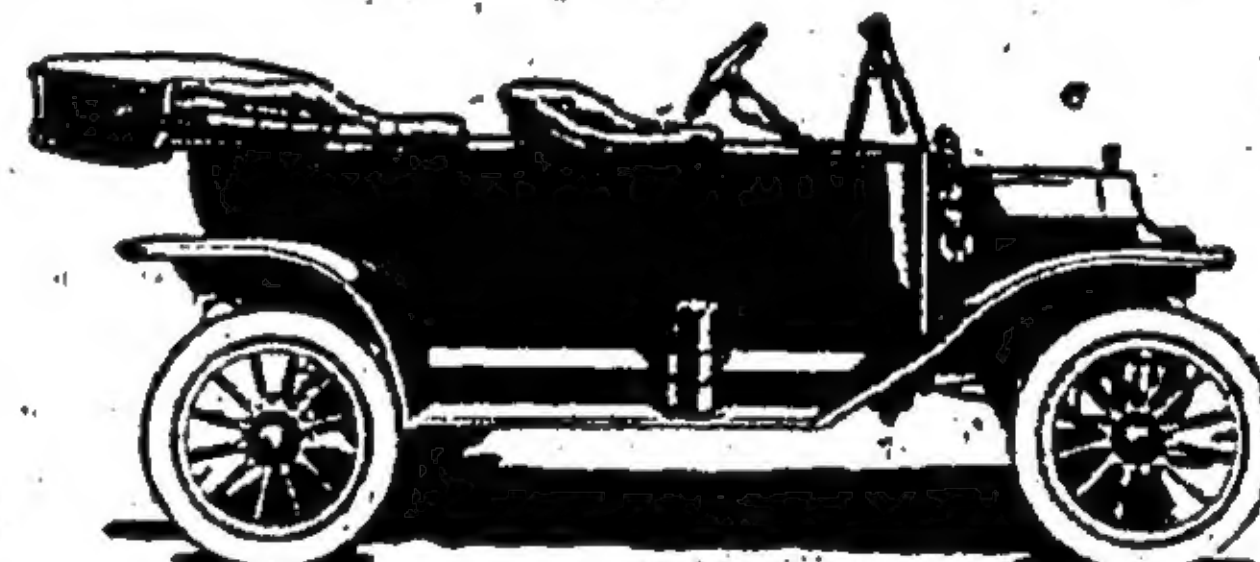
Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 25, BATHMAN ROAD, TEL. 424.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Interesting Engagement.
The engagement of Miss Evelyn
Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
W. H. Gill, of Tokyo, to Mr.
William Haigh, of the British
Embassy staff, has been an-
nounced. The marriage will take
place about the middle of this
month.

Tongshan Professor Off To
The Front.

Mr. H. F. Barnes, Professor of
Civil Engineering at the Tong-
shan Engineering College, has
left for the front. The P. and T.
Times says: His departure is
much regretted and leaves a gap
not easily to be filled by others,
as he is an excellent teacher and
has made himself very popular
with the students. His many
friends in North China wish him
bon voyage and hope that, after
the war is over, he may again
come to China to teach. Mr.
Barnes is a Canadian, and came
to China in the summer of 1913.

World's Waste of Coal.

Speaking on "Fuel Economy"
at the annual meeting of the
Chemical Society, Mr. L. C. Harvey
said it was to be hoped that the
future would furnish ideas and
methods that would make past
efforts in this direction appear
very primitive and inefficient.
In 1910 the amount of coal
mined in the world was about
1,300 million tons, and
it was improbable that any
thing like 5 per cent. of this fuel
was ever turned into actual work.
This meant that 1,235 million
tons coal were mined only to be
wasted in heat radiation and
other losses. It represented
enough fuel to melt and re-
heat 25 million tons of brass to
10 per cent. about its melting
temperature. Fuel oil would
have been very generally taken
up had it been possible in past
years to rely upon a constant
supply at a reasonable price.

Choir "Famine."

Something like a famine in
choirs is reported from the
churches, says the Daily News.
Even choirs are becoming
more difficult to obtain, a fact
that is partly accounted for,
no doubt, by the increasing de-
mand for boy labour during the
week, but is also not unconnected
with the growing lack of dis-
cipline due to the war. Many
churches that have always been
accustomed to have ten or twelve
men in the choir now have to do
with four or five. All the younger
members have been called up. A
considerable number of men
whose voices have long passed
their prime are trying to fill the
gaps, but they cannot prevent
church music from suffering.
The demand for boy chorists is
sending up the cost of choirs con-
siderably. Not many years ago
a few pence per week towards
their pocket money was all that
boys expected, but nowadays
shillings and half-crowns have to
be showered among them in
many parishes.

Mr. Lloyd George on Welsh
Herolem.

In connection with the North
Wales "Heroes" Memorial
Scheme, initiated by Mr. E. J.
Thomas with a donation of £20,
000, a fête was held at Holyhead
and opened by Mrs. Lloyd George,
who expressed the Prime Minis-
ter's regret at not being able to
be present owing to slight
indisposition. Mrs. Lloyd
George added that the Prime
Minister had requested her to
read the following message:—
"This is an age of heroes. There
never have been so many in any
generation of this world's history.
It is well, therefore, that we
should commemorate the fact,
which is the special pride of our
own time. No part of the British
Empire has made a reader, or a
sturdier, contribution than the
rough ocean assigned by Pro-
vidence for Welshmen to dwell
in. The voluntary recruiting in
Wales at the beginning of the war
equalled that in Great Britain,
and her roll of the fallen has been,
indeed, heavy. Wales is, there-
fore, entitled to a special recogni-
tion for her heroes. Later, on the
day the memorial scheme was
put up for action and, after some
splendid bidding, was brought by
Sir George Riddell, for Mrs.
Grayson, wife of the High Sheriff
of Anglesey. The proceeds of
the fête realised about £1,000,
thereby bringing the total
head's contribution to about
£21,000."

GENERAL NEWS.

Back from the War.

Another well known Shanghai man has returned after some years' absence, and is busy greeting old friends and renewing acquaintances. Mr. A. Kahn, of Messrs. Pathe Freres, Mr. Kahn left Shanghai in 1909 for the south and was at Hongkong when the war broke out. He proceeded immediately to France and has seen three years' service, some of the time as interpreter for the British Army in France. He is in Shanghai for a few weeks only and will probably have charge of one of the company's branch offices in China.

Combating the Submarine Menace.

It is needless to say that thousands of brains are at work in an attempt to combat the submarine menace. In the United States—"the home of genius"—the problem is getting much attention, and many and varied are the methods suggested. In most of them a ray of electric light projected under the water forms an important factor. One genius advocates the projecting of such "surpassing brilliance and power that it would blind" the periscopes of the submarine, and thus make it impossible for the observing officer to locate an enemy ship. Another would project a similar ray in such a manner that it would be intercepted by a menacing submarine and instantly shown upon a fluorescent screen, and thus enable the submarine hunters to locate their quarry, whilst a third pins his faith on small armoured forts sunk in the waterways and armed with underwater guns and torpedoes—which, by the way, might as readily fire into a friendly machine as into a hostile one. The "blinding" of the submarine is the most feasible of the many methods, and to do it every sea going ship would have to be fitted with an apparatus of anything up to 100,000 candle-power—a very tall order.

Sailors and the War.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society is celebrating its centenary shortly, and in view of this event hopes to raise £250,000 for the further extension of its work. Founded in the days of Lord Nelson and with Admiral Gambier as its first president the Society has made the welfare of British seamen its first charge throughout the past hundred years. During the progress of the War the Society's institutions in all parts of Great Britain and elsewhere have given shelter, food, and clothing to thousands of men. The crews of torpedoed ships are one of its first charges, and most grateful thanks have been received by the Society from owners, officers and men. Relief is dispensed to hundreds of seamen or their dependents, suffering through the War, and nearly one thousand sailors who are Prisoners of War receive food parcels at a cost of more than £500 per week. Suitable literature is distributed to men of the Naval Auxiliary fleet, transports, mine sweepers, patrol boats, lightships, &c. The Society's King Edward VII. Nautical School has trained lads for the merchant service, and over 4,000 have received their Board of Trade certificates at the School. The centenary fund will enable this school to be extended. Centenary subscriptions may be sent to Sir Frederick Green, J. P. Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, E. 14.

NOTICES.

The VICTROLA is the leading "authority" on Dance Music



It brings to you all the latest dances, and plays them in perfect dance time. 20% discount allowed for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Popular Halfpenny. London's small change troubles!—Tram and bus conductors report an unusual number of halfpennies in circulation. "Up to about two months ago," said the conductor of an L. O. C. car who had a rocketful, "we could not get sufficient halfpennies for change, but now we get too many. We have to give them to passengers in their change in order to get rid of them, and among those who take penny tickets a remarkable number pay with two halfpennies."

Died on Eve of Wedding. A sad story was told at an inquest on Daisy Whitmore, 25, a munition worker, at Redhill. The girl had been engaged to marry Leonard Dudley, a seaman on a submarine. Since January, 1916, Dudley has been interned in Holland. He was given a month's leave to get married, however, and the wedding was fixed for Tuesday last. On the Sunday night Miss Whitmore bade him "good night" as usual, but in the morning she was found ill in bed, and died shortly afterwards. A sister said the girl had complained of feeling faint when at work. A doctor said probably the week's excitement and recent pleurisy had acted on an overstrained heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chituthing Shop Kong Phet Yuen, from Cholon.

Hanksee, Bonham Str. W., from Manila.

Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.

Oysin, 430 Connaught Road West from Penang.

Peters Jardines, from Saigon.

Shane c/o B. & S., from Liverpool.

Taithing, from Hankow.

Tranching, from Saigon.

Young, 16 Station, from Itahaca.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Shohingjhoen, Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.

Shingkee, from Tientsin.

Shuntyick, from Kobe.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See pamphlet "Blood Mixture" sent free on request.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is prepared in the most scientific manner, and is the only blood purifier that will cure you permanently.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamoon, CANTON.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

LESSONS.

JAPANESE LESSONS.—Japanese desires to give LESSONS to EUROPEANS in their homes, if preferred. Apply Box c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—From first November, two or three ROOMS, or half house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 1333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned) A Large Consignment of Canton Silk Embroidered Silk Shawls and Bedspreads

(The above are being sold without reserve owing to the failure of a firm to take up the goods.)

Also A Quantity of Gent's and Lady's Boots and Shoes in Brown and black leather.

On view from Monday the 12th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1917

at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

In One Lot "TWO CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEDS WITH STEEL FRAMES."

situate on Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 (Blackhead's Soap Works) Terms and conditions on application to **GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer**

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Car, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater. **GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.**

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned) A Large Quantity of Electrical Goods, comprising:—

6000 Tungsten Lamps (5-50 c.p.)

40 Desk Fans, 9 Ceiling Fans

Also Silk Flexible cord, Lead fuse and dynamo wire, strip fuses, porcelain cleats and insulators, button insulators, lamp holders and lamp locking rings, porcelain pushers, plugs and sockets, table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter boards, gauge screws, fuse bodies, gauge rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes, enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.

On view from Monday the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagees, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1917,

at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 64a

Together with the messuages erected thereon known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Ming Yan Lane Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 27th August 1874

Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$67 85. Area about 342 Squares feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to **JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.**

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to **MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.**

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK OF
I. & R. MORLEY'S
CELEBRATED

WOOL SOCKS

AND

LLAMA UNDERWEAR.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT YET WARM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JAEGER

PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES

— JUST RECEIVED —

DRESSING GOWNS,

COATS, SWEATERS,

WAISTCOATS,

ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

IZAL IZAL



THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES 400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—**W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.**

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS. **FRANK SMITH & CO.** 5, DES VUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns, and industrial centres of the United Kingdom

A copy of the current edition will be sent, without charge, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD. 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg, Acne, Ulcers, Granular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have, is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See pamphlet "Blood Mixture" sent free on request.

OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM
THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL
OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND
FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough
for the book of the Chinese views. They are
an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful
and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917.

ANOTHER GERMAN FALLACY.

One of the paragraphs in our yesterday's "Miscellany" column
probably interested many of our readers, if for no other reason
than that it afforded another proof of Germany's invincible arrogance.
The paragraph referred to German newspapers having
announced "with considerable pride" that, despite the bitterness of
the war, the plays of Shakespeare still receive first place in the
theatres of Germany. Doubtless each is the case, for it is well-
known that the witnessing of Shakespearean plays has long been
popular in Germany. This, in the opinion of the arrogant Teutons,
is proof positive of their keener appreciation of the works of the
immortal Shakespeare, and on many occasions they have held this
up to the world as a matter of reproach against the British—of
course to the glorification of the Germans and thus vindicated the
superiority of German "Kultur!" In this view, unfortunately,
Germany is supported by many British writers and others who
ought, in our opinion, to know better; and who would know better
if they stopped to reflect upon the matter. The fact that Germans
witness, during the course of a year, more performances of
Shakespearean plays—we do not doubt the statement—is no
indication that they appreciate Shakespeare more than
others, though it does, in our opinion, prove that their
temperament and their taste, particularly with regard to the
Theatre, is very different from ours. When the average Briton
witnesses a play, he wishes to see one that will entertain
him brightly. Rightly or wrongly, he is of opinion that Shakespearean
plays do not quite answer the purpose—that they have, in
fact, too much of a "classic" flavour about them to meet with
popular requirements. If the Germans, as is the case with the
British, could thoroughly appreciate Shakespeare in the original,
instead of in distorted translation, they might probably be of the
same opinion and, in consequence, would prefer to witness plays of
an unquestionably lighter flavour than even Shakespeare's comedies
are generally believed to be. Properly presented Shakespeare's
comedies are, of course, made as entertaining—and in many cases
much more so—as the best and the brightest of those of the other
order. The British, however, prefer to witness plays of a distinctly
lighter and more modern type than those of Shakespeare, not
because they do not appreciate the work of the "Divine William,"
but, on the contrary, because they appreciate them better by
personally perceiving the actual plays in their rich Elizabethan setting.
It is the British temperament so to say, and it is merely the invincible
arrogance of the Germans that causes them to fail to understand this.

There are thousands of Britons who appreciate the plays of the
"Myriad-minded" Shakespeare infinitely more than any German
could possibly appreciate them. In a criticism of a performance in
Berlin of "Romeo and Juliet," it was stated by the correspondent
of a London paper that the fair Juliet was represented as being very
similar to a Berlin "Gapper." Such a travesty would never suit a
British audience. They know what Shakespeare is and consequently
they must have him properly played. And when Shakespeare is
played on the British stages as he very frequently is by, among others,
Sir F. L. Benson's companies, which exist, and have existed for
many years, for no other purpose, it is played with a view to its
being a commercial as well as an artistic success, and not in State-
aided or Municipal theatre, such as is the case in Germany, where
the commercial element is in consequence not so important. It is
quite obvious that were it not for the fact that the German State-
aided theatres play Shakespearean plays in such a manner and at
prices that would spell ruin to British theatre managers, there could
not be anything like the popularity for Shakespearean plays that
there is. There is, doubtless, a keenly discriminating public
in Germany, as there is in the United Kingdom, who can deeply
appreciate the profound genius of England's greatest drama-
tist. The universality of Shakespeare's genius is for the
cultured of all lands. By all nations it is revered, and by none
more than by the British. Were there State-aided or Municipal
theatres in the United Kingdom, Shakespeare would probably be
much more popular than at present. In the British mind, Shake-
peare in literature stands supreme, and, understanding him best,
they can and do appreciate him most. That they do not witness a
certain number of Shakespearean plays during a given period—as
the German is fond of pointing out—is for many other reasons
than those that enter the mind of the boastful Teuton.

A Brighter Outlook.

It is evident from the news
which came over the cable yester-
day that the peace-at-any-price
Leninists in P. trograd are not
having matters all their own way.
Indeed, the information contained
in the latest telegrams is the
most cheering received for some
days past, and it goes a long way
towards justifying those who pin
their faith to M. Kerensky's
ability to steer his country
through the trouble and trials
which have come its way. All
along, we have firmly held the
view that a man of M. Kerensky's
courage and determination
would not be likely to throw
up the sponge on the first sign
of opposition, and we now
learn that he is at the head of
what appears a most promising
and well-consolidated movement
against those who have taken
upon themselves to represent
Russia as yearning for peace, even
if the securing of it means going
back on the promise of standing
by the Allies to the end. He is
able to count on the support of
the Minimalists and a large body
of faithful troops, including the
Cossacks, and with every hour
that passes the position of M.
Lenin's self-established Govern-
ment becomes increasingly in-
secure.

Saviour of His Race.

In view of the latest develop-
ments, it seems pretty clear that
we have all been rather too much
inclined to attach undue im-
portance to the temporary seizure
of power by the Maximalists.
The whole affair was so dramatic
and unexpected that there was a
natural tendency to regard it as
the worst possible light. But we
were counting without M. Kerensky,
who has now strikingly re-
appeared on the scene and who is
obviously regarded by strong and
powerful elements as the saviour
of his race. As the Maximalists
had seized the telegraph and other
means of communication with the
outer world, they were able to
tinge the news to suit their own
tastes, but now, by what is
described as a masterly stroke, M.
Kerensky has been able to put a
vastly different complexion on
the actual state of affairs, and he
looks like making short work
of those who are more concerned
with their own precious visionary
schemes than with their country's
honour. If he wins through—and
we sincerely hope he will—he
will go down to history as one of
the greatest men the war has
produced.

A German Promise.

The frequency with which
reference has been made of late to
flagrant breaches of the peace by
members of the so-called Sinn
Fein Party in Ireland is partly
explained by a statement that is
made in one of to-day's telegrams,
where it is pointed out that Ger-
many has been "dangling the bait
of an independent Ireland before
the eyes of the Extremists." It
is of course a matter for wonder
that even the "extreme of the
extremists" can possibly be so
foolish as to place any reliance
upon such a specious piece of
bait as that held out by Germany.
However, after the Cassment re-
velations, one is inclined to be-
lieve anything of Sinn Feiners
obsessed by the absurd idea that
England is their greatest enemy.
In this matter the only redeeming
feature is the naive qualification
made by the Germans to the
effect that their promise could
only be fulfilled "if the course of
the war allowed it!" Meantime,
our officers of State will look after
the "Extremists," and it is sincere-
ly to be hoped that they will soon
deal with them much more firmly
than they have been doing in the past.

Burma's War Contribution.

In all, Burma has sent 503
officers and 11,805 men to serve
in the field and a labour corps of
2,000 men has been sent to
France. The people have contrib-
uted over £2,000,000, besides
large sums remitted to Burma
loans and war appeals. The
supply of wolfram has been
increased, numbers of steamers,
barges, and dredgers have been
sent to Mesopotamia, and hun-
dreds of miles of rails to East
Africa and Mesopotamia.

DAY BY DAY.

FAITH IS AN INVISIBLE AND IN-
VINCIBLE MAGNET AND ATTRACTS
TO ITSELF WHATEVER IT FRE-
QUENTLY DESIRES AND CALMLY
AND PERSISTENTLY EXPECTS.—
Ralph Waldo Emerson.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anni-
versary of the death of Lord
Roberts.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand today was
2s. 11 3/8d. The closing rate
will be found on Page 1.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines
for the week ending October 27,
amounted to 68,373 tons and the
sales during the period to 65,200
tons.

Coin Dies.
Mr. Lee D'Almeida appeared
before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the
Police Court this morning, to
defend a man charged with being
in possession of coin dies. The
case was adjourned.

No Infected Rats.
There were 2,236 rats caught
and examined in the Colony dur-
ing the week ending October 27,
and 2,048 during the week end-
ing November 3. None of these
was found to be infected.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the
Alice Memorial and Affiliated
Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following dona-
tion to the Funds of the Hospital:
—N. M. Pak Hong, \$200.

The Colony's Death Rate.
During the week ending Octo-
ber 28, the last for which returns
are available, the death rate of
the Colony was 22.4 per thousand
per annum as against a rate of
24.9 for the corresponding week
of last year.

A Worthy Appeal.
Packs of cards, tennis racquets
and tennis balls, are required for
distribution amongst the troops.
They may be sent to, and will be
gratefully received by, the Rev.
C. E. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., 7,
Queen's Gardens, May Road.

Possession of Arms.
A Chinese was charged before
Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police
Court this morning, with being
in unlawful possession of a
revolver and 102 rounds of am-
munition. Defendant was arrested
on the Sze Yip Wharf yesterday.
His Worship inflicted a fine of
\$100.

Plane Recitals.
By kind permission of the
Council, Mr. Denman Fuller is to
give a series of informal recitals
at the Helena May Institute; they
will be open to all, and a collec-
tion will be made at each in aid
of the Prisoners of War Fund.
The first will take place on Mon-
day, November 25, at 5.30 p.m.

Lantern Lecture.
The fortnightly meeting of the
Union Church Guild will be held
in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy
Road, tomorrow at 9 p.m. A
lecture, illustrated with lantern
views, will be delivered by Dr.
O. K. Edmunds, of Canton, the
subject being "Thirty Thousand
Miles in China." This lecture
is open to the public and inter-
esting visitors may be sure of spend-
ing an interesting and instructive
evening.

SOAP AND CLOTHING.

Theft Charge Against a
Chinese Youth.

A Chinese youth was charged
before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the
Police Court this morning, with
stealing a quantity of clothing
and a piece of soap from No. 11,
Glendale, a house occupied by Mr.
William Gardiner. A charge
of assaulting a Portuguese woman
named T. vares was also
preferred against defendant.

It was stated that defendant was
formerly employed at the house
as a cooler, but had left. Since
then a number of knives and
forks, a small clock and one or
two other odds and ends had been
missed. Yesterday a basket of
washing was placed just inside
the door, and Tavares, from the
other side of Glendale, saw defend-
ant in the act of stealing some
of the clothing. He went so far
with the intention of arresting
him, whereupon defendant
assaulted him. Defendant struck
him and also picked up a stone to
strike him, but was knocked
down.
The case was adjourned.

HON. MR. HO FOOK.

His Interest in Vernacular
Schools.

On Sunday, the 11th instant, a
reception was given by the Con-
fucian Society in honour of the
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook on his appoint-
ment to the Legislative Council.
In returning thanks, Mr. Ho
Fook referred to the good work
done by the Society, especially in
the provision of free vernacular
schools, and suggested that a sum
of \$50,000 should be raised for the
maintenance of such institutions.
He promised to give \$1,000 him-
self and announced that Mrs. Ho
Fook would be pleased to donate
\$500. Following Mr. Ho Fook's
good example, Mr. Fung Ping-
shan and Mr. Chow Tung-shung
each pledged \$1,000.
We understand that Mr. Ho
Fook was similarly entertained
by the Chinese General Chamber
of Commerce on October 10 and
by the Chinese Club on
October 31.

SHANGHAI RACES.

The Autumn Meeting.

The Autumn Race Meeting
opened at Shanghai yesterday.
By the courtesy of the Hongkong
Club, we are able to give the
following results:—

The Maloo Plate.
Mr. Elretnus Merriman
(Mr. Vida)
Mr. Robson's Niblick
(Mr. Dalgleish)
Messrs. Toog and Soesman's
Swanee (Mr. Rowe)
Times:—58 2-5 sec.

The Criterion Stakes.
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak
(Mr. Johnston)
Mr. John Peel's Sandy
(Mr. Read)
Mr. Fash's Wynona (Mr. Hill)
Time:—2 min. 04 2-5 sec.

The Maiden Stakes.
Mr. Ezra's Elkwood
(Mr. Ezra)
Mr. Stubb's Dalry
(Mr. Knoll)
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Peking
Chief (Mr. Springfield)
Time:—1 min. 31 4-5 sec.

The Faw-Wah Stakes.
Mr. John Peel's Black
Diamond (Mr. Johnston)
Mr. R. Macgregor's Upwood
Park (Mr. Commons)
Mr. Gibbins's Standard
Dahlia (Mr. Rowe)
Time:—3 min. 13 1-5 sec.

The Subscription Griffin Stakes.
Messrs. Stephen and Berkitt's
Dara (Mr. Dalgleish)
Mr. Siler's Barnina
(Mr. Stewart)
Mr. Seth's Hawkeye
(Mr. Commons)
Time:—1 min. 32 1-5 sec.

The Shanghai St. Leger.
Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator
(Mr. Barkill)
Messrs. Winaome and Haet's
The Golden Oriole (Mr. Hill)
Mr. John Peel's Spring
(Mr. Johnston)
Time:—3 min. 42 2-5 sec.

The Eclipse Stakes.
Mr. Oire's Lamplight
(Mr. Moller)
Mr. Ezra's Goodwood
(Mr. Ezra)
Mr. E. C. Pearce's Sadrake
(Mr. Hill)
Time:—2 min. 44 2-5 sec.

The Autumn Cup.
Mr. Henry Morris's Beacons-
field (Mr. Stewart)
Mr. C. R. Barkill's Winaome
Dahlia (Mr. Vida)
Mr. Penary's Wozze Kazoo
(Mr. Commons)
Time:—2 min. 39 2-5 sec.

The Whangpoo Stakes.
Mr. Dargor's Kowloon
(Mr. Stewart)
Mr. Robson's The Snotted Bird
(Mr. Moller)
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Kalgan
Chief (Mr. Springfield)
Time:—2 min. 17 2-5 sec.

The Kalgan Plate.
Mr. N. L. Spark's Wild
Gamble (Mr. Ezra)
Mr. Seth's Hawkeye
(Mr. Commons)
Mr. McEain's Golden Sab
(Mr. McEain)
Time:—2 min. 03 2-5 sec.

WILLIAM II'S ADVICE.

German Story of the Kaiser and
the Duma.

Berlin, September 14.—The
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
publishes a copy of a telegram
sent by the Kaiser on August 20,
1905, to the ex-Tsar regarding
the influence of the Duma on the
peace negotiations with Japan.
It is as follows:—

"My Ambassador has reported
to me that you have just ordered
the publication of a decree with
regard to the convening of the
Duma. The statutes in their main
points are similar to those of the
State Council (State Duma) with
respect to its capacity as an ad-
visory body. I beg you to accept
my warmest congratulations on
the occasion of this great step
forward in the development of
Russia.

"From the newspapers I learn
that, in general, the peace negoti-
ations are making progress but
that some points still present
certain difficulties. Before you
come to a final decision as to
peace or the continuation of the
war the latter would have far-
reaching consequences, the end of
which it is difficult to foresee, and
would cost innumerable lives,
blood, and gold—it seems to me
that it would be a splendid thing
if you were to put the matter for
consideration to the great Duma,
as it represents the Russian
people, and its decision would be
the voice of Russia.

"If it decides for peace, then
you would be empowered to con-
clude peace in accordance with
the suggestion of your delegate
in Washington. If it considers
that Russia's honour is safeguarded,
then you can sheath your
sword with the beautiful words
of Frau L.: 'Everything is lost
except honour.' Nobody in your
army, your country, or anywhere
in the world would have any right
to blame you for such a procedure.

"If, on the other hand,
Duma considers the pro-
posals unacceptable and the
Japanese Government refused
to negotiate on any other
basis, it would be Russia herself
through the Duma which would
have urged her Emperor to con-
tinue the struggle. It would
thereby taken upon itself full
responsibility for all the conse-
quences, and you would thus
once and for all be shielded
before the whole world and future
history from the reproach that
you, without asking the country
or acting against its will, had
sacrificed thousands of its father-
land-loving sons. This would
lend great weight and force to
your personal act, as you would
feel that it was the majority of
the people who were resolved to
struggle on to the bitter end,
regardless of losses and privations.

"Only under such conditions
is the continuation of the war to
be contemplated. In your place
I would not allow to pass this
first and favourable opportunity
to bring about closer feeling with
the sentiment and will of your
country in respect to war and
peace at this time, when you
have given the Russian people
the long-desired possibility of
taking a decision as to its own
future, or at least of participating
in the taking of such a decision
to which it has a positive right.

"At the same time, you would
give the Duma a good opportunity
to work and to show what it can
do, and whether it is capable of
fulfilling the expectations which
everybody has formed about it.

"The decisions which have to
be taken are so very serious in
their consequences, and so far-
reaching, that it is quite impos-
sible for any mortal lord to take
the responsibility for them upon
his own shoulders without the
help and advice of his people.
May God be with you! Do not
forget the exhortation of the
troops of the Line to the Guard!"
—Admiralty, per Wireless Press.

Germans in Chinese Employ.

Germans do not appear to be
turned out of Chinese employ as
at first seemed likely. The N. O.
Daily News is informed that there
is still a number of Germans em-
ployed at the Ping-tian Colliery.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In President Lincoln's time
(says a correspondent to a Home
paper) it was a case of "Fight,
pay, or emigrate." That is to say
that a United States citizen who
did not mean to fight for the
Union could forfeit his citizen-
ship and leave his country, or,
provided he had sufficient means,
could purchase a substitute,
generally spoken of as a "bounty-
jumper." That class was seldom
content with one payment. It was
a common thing for them to be
decoyed and to get another bounty
out of a new client. There are
a few old men still living in
London who got more than one
bounty. One man got \$1,000,
\$500, and \$300 for acting as a
substitute on the three occasions.
The last time was nearly fatal.
For as he was being landed out
of a boat at Governor's Island he
saw a man with whom he had
deserted on his second desertion.
He was being marched with a
firing party to be shot. During
this war no passports are given
to United States citizens of mili-
tary age. So a man who does not
want to fight cannot emigrate.
Neither can he purchase a sub-
stitute.

One of the noblest of English-
men lies buried near Kherson,
whither the Rumanian Court was
recently reported to have removed.
In 1789 John Howard, the great
prison reformer, set out on one of
his tours through Europe for the
aid of the suffering, and hearing
in Moscow of the sickly condition
of the Russian garrison in
Southern Russia went thither to
see what could be done for them.
He reached Kherson, but contracted
a fever from a patient he was
nursing, and died on January 20,
1790. He was buried with great
demonstrations of public sorrow,
in a walled field at Stepanovka,
not far from the city, and one
monument now marks his grave,
and another, with a Russian
inscription, perpetuates his
memory in Kherson.

The thunderbolt superstition
dies hard. Two of these imaginary
projectiles are reported to have
fallen during a recent storm in
London, and many sensible peo-
ple are prepared to argue that
they exist—some even claim to
have seen and handled them. The
elementary scientific fact is, of
course, that the electricity which
is discharged in fluid, and not
solid: where it appears to be so
it is the result of the lightning
having fused some of the sur-
rounding substances in the
ground, by its excessive heat,
into a conglomerate mass.
Aerolites, which are genuine
aerial missiles, are in a different
category, and are unconnected
with thunderstorms.

The John Rylands Library in
Manchester has been enriched by
some Syrian manuscripts, from
what a contributor to the current
Bulletin of the Library terms Dr.
Hendel Harris's "precious collec-
tion." Among them is a "Dis-
course written by Shem, Son of
Noah, about the beginning of the
year, and all that happens in it."
The work is mainly an agri-
cultural treatise, and Dr.
Mingana, who edits and com-
ments on the text, points out
that Saem draws his knowledge
from the twelve signs of the
zodiac. The prognostications are
chiefly interesting to-day because
of what this patriarch has to say
of the year "which begins in
Capricornus." "In the middle of
the year," it is foretold, "corn
will be dear. Thieves will in-
crease. The officials of the State
will be bad. Many people will
move from one place to another
because of the war which will take
place. Wars will increase in the
earth." We must have had a
year or two under a Capricorn.

Miss Annie Louisa Elliott, who
has just taken up the freedom of
the City of London, is not the
only woman who can claim to be a
"freeman." The freedom of the
City was conferred on Miss
Nightingale, Barbara Bodley,
Constance, and other distinguished
women; while in our own day
Viscountess Wolsey and others
have been added to the list. Miss
Elliott, by the way, does not join
the vote of the City, as the law
ordinarily does.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Restoration of the Banished.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"For we must needs die, and as water spills upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up again, neither doth God take away life, but deviseth means, that he that is banished be not outcast from Him."—2 Sam. 14/14. R. V.

Some of the best things in the Bible come to us in equivocal circumstances. My text is one of these. It contains some of the truest and tenderest words in the whole Bible, yet we get it from a woman who was lending herself to a piece of deception for an object which was probably wrong, and certainly questionable. One of David's sons had offended unpardonably against a half-sister. Another son, Absalom, the favourite, had taken vengeance into his own hands, and carried it out by a scheme of calculated treachery. For this he had had to fly the country, but David's heart was seen to long after him, so the crafty Joab hatched a clever plot to entrap the king into granting a pardon, which may have accorded with his inclinations but was contrary to justice and to wise public policy. The general fetched from Tekoa a "wise woman," who feigned herself to be a widow left with two sons, one of whom in the course of a quarrel had taken the other's life. The clan, she said, were mourning for the life and inheritance of the survivor, and so the widow's remaining coal would be quenched. David, always a man of feeling, responded readily, and then the actress led him on till he had sworn by the Lord that not a hair of her son's head should be touched. The king thus deeply committed, this clever woman unfolds her real object, which is to show that David ought to "fetch home his banished one," and this she enforces by the true and imperishable words of my text. How touching, and yet how specious, is the argument on which she works up her case. Life, she urges, is a vanishing thing at best; why cut it even more short? Why overturn the vessel which you cannot fill again? "Against the vendetta threatening her son, which could only make bad worse, it is good argument. 'Water spilled upon the ground'—admit the view, and one of two conclusions follows, either that life may be held lightly, or, like this woman, who had borne sons and therefore knew, that life's brief opportunity is not to be diminished, and man must pause before presuming to destroy that which he can never restore. To one or other of these views all thinking inclines, and the inclination is reflected in the laws and social usages of the various races, ages, and religions of mankind. The Christian gospel, to its glory, takes unequivocally the second of these, and teaches as is not taught from any other source the unspeakable preciousness of every human life. For such an outlook Jewish teaching had prepared the way, and here even in early days we find it suggested through the lips of this country woman from the desert, pleading her imaginary case at the seat of justice.

But of what value is life to one who is an exile? This woman asks that her son be not barely spared to existence but restored to his rights. Expelled, outcast, forbidden even again to look upon all that he loves, denied a country and citizenship, forced to dwell for ever among strangers, the exile thinks he were better dead. The widow's plea was addressed to a father's heart, one which longed over Absalom, eating out his heart in banishment. She pressed her advantage, and finally the king yielded, though evidently with the feeling that he was scarcely doing right, for although Absalom is given permission to return, he is not to see his father's face. He was quite unrepentant for his treacherous deed, remained to the last an unscrupulous schemer, and the use he made of his return was only to plot his indulgent father's downfall. It was unsafe, and unwise to bring back an offender

who could not be fully pardoned. But David, alas, was in no position to be firm: If his sons had gone wrong it was where he had gone wrong before them. Thus do our past sins tint our very elements. Much of our forgiveness, so-called, is little more than bad conscience. We cannot condemn even when it would be right to do so. We have given way when we ought to insist, because our own lapses have seeped our authority, and so the grace is taken out of our very mercy which becomes like this half-and-half forgiveness of Absalom: "Let him come back to his own house, but let him not see my face."

Yet from this tangled tale of wrong and revenge and deception comes this deep and tender saying about the pure and perfect Divine mercy, like a nugget amid rough sand. Remarkable it is in those rude times, when war was constant, robbery rife, and gods which were demons of ferocity were worshipped by all but a few of the tribes of men. "He that is banished" was the man hated by the gods, outcast among men, condemned, pursued, doomed at last to perish without hope or remedy. Such was and is the common theology of heathendom, but here in remote Tekoa a truer revelation had been preserved. From the dim dawn of human history comes the story of one who slew his brother in the field, and made himself thereby a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth. "My punishment," cried the guilty man, "is greater than I can bear," and the cry of misery even from Cain, found a response of mercy. "The Lord appointed a sign for Cain, lest any finding him should smite him." "The Lord put a mark on Cain," we have mistranslated, and we have come to speak of the "brand" of Cain, meaning the mark of the outcast, fugitive beyond the pole of law or the reach of love, homeless to the bitterest end. But that "brand," in another view of it, is the sign of God's mercy. It is the warning to other men that God is dealing with this man, is sparing his life if haply he may come to some effectual repentance, "devising means" that even Cain, if it may be, shall not be outcast when the harvest of our humanity is gathered in. Similarly, all through the Bible, God is shown making plans for mercy, taking thought for sinners, jealous indeed of justice and by no means sparing the guilty, yet at the same time endeavouring to come between His people and their sins, never desiring the death of a sinner, but delighting to see him turn from his wickedness and live. He does banish them at length from the holy place, but it is that they may learn in exile to long for holy things, and finally, having Himself borne their griefs and carried their sorrows, holds out the glorious prospect of the day when the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come with singing unto Zion.

Our absolutists, to be sure, object. The very idea of "devising means" for the attainment of purposes, is, they say, derogatory to the conception of Divinity. Well, the Bible also knows the God who "speaks and it is done." But man is made in His likeness, and that involves the possibility, indeed necessity, of action and reaction in the moral sphere as between free wills. You may if you choose empty your ideas of God of the humanity through which we must interpret it if we are to interpret it at all, but you will have deprived your abstraction of all that really makes Him God to us or us accountable to Him. The heart of the Christian revelation is its interpretation of God in the terms of our humanity at its deepest and most sacred, namely in fatherhood and sonship, and having once received that revelation it is impossible for men to worship any mere exalted abstraction which may be offered to them as God. The God to whom men can draw near, and to whom alone can be yielded the homage of the conscience and the heart, is the God revealed in the Son of Man, whose glory it is that He came for the express purpose of seeking and saving that which is lost. It is possible of course to formulate Christian theology in a dry and legal way as a rigid, clear cut "plan of salvation." I am not saying that attempt to formulate should not be made, but they are only

M. ALBERT THOMAS.

Ex-Minister's Call for Supreme Effort.

Breaking with Parliamentary traditions, M. Albert Thomas, recently Minister of Armaments, has resumed his journalistic activity, and contributes a long leading article to the Humanist entitled "A War Programme." The Army and the people of France, he declares, feel that a supreme effort is necessary, and that they are ready to make it. France, he says whose enthusiasm and self-abnegation have aroused universal admiration, may have the right to reserve her strength. But until the final goal is reached she will not entertain that thought. Guarantees ought to be obtained for a prudent arrangement of our fighting forces, proper understandings with our Allies, and an equitable division of the front to be defended. Our army can and must become among the troops of the Entente the "technical army" that will play a leading part in the victory. It must daily increase its strength, he goes on. The powerful heavy artillery is far from having carried out its bold programme. Who, asks M. Albert Thomas, remains unconvinced of the necessity of a formidable output of aeroplanes? The suspension of German military operations on the Riga front leads the "Temps" to believe that Germany contemplates more peace negotiations.

There was again a most gratifying attendance at the Theatre Royal last night, when the bright and jolly "Court Cards" made their second appearance. The entertainment provided was immensely enjoyed, and recalls the order of the evening. The first part of the programme gave the members of the party opportunity to show their individual talent, and for a happy combination of rich music and piquant humour we have seldom experienced a more delightful hour. Miss Dorothy Goss who is one of the sweetest vocalists ever heard in Hongkong, was in very happy form, and her solos were quite a feature of the programme. Miss Vio Parsons, too, sang with delicate artistic taste, while Miss Rosina Palmerston won the hearts of all present by her bright and tuneful efforts. Mr. Leslie Barnum was apparently suffering from a cold, but none the less all his work was marked by distinctive talent of a high order. As a humorist and a happy vocalist too, Mr. George Titchener is extremely clever, and last night he made a big hit. The Joker (Mr. Herbert Walton) kept the fun going splendidly, one of his funniest bits of work being that in which he appeared in the role of a raw, country choir boy who rather resented the suggestion that he had "egged on" another chorister to behave as he ought not to do. The Center Holiday and the Barleque Drama numbers filled the major part of the second half of the programme, which was one of the most entertaining seen in the Colony for a very long time.

To-night the "Court Cards" make their first change of programme, in which they will introduce "Night-time in Dill-land" and a number of other novelties. We strongly advise a visit to this happy band of entertainers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

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SHANGHAI	Shantung	15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	17th Nov. at 3 p.m.

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Ipanas	Moji	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	—
Iliwong	Moji	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	—

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(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

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Hailong...	J. W. Evans	17th Nov. at noon.
Hailong...	A. E. Hodgins	20th Nov. at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 16th Nov. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 17th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 24th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per week from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at "allow when convenient" offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 4000 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dava.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Swedish Harbour Developments.

Sweden is planning important extensions of her ports. At Gothenburg the necessity has been felt for some time for the construction of a deep-water port which would avoid certain drawbacks from which the present harbour accommodation suffers. A plan has now been prepared for a harbour at Karingberget. This harbour is for overseas traffic, and as a transit port for Baltic and canal boats. The length of quays with the full depth, according to the present plan, will amount in the aggregate to 1,200 ft., in addition to which there are 3,000 ft. of quay with a depth varying from 16 ft. to 29 ft. 6 in. The cost is calculated at £1,000,000. In Stockholm a large harbour extension is under consideration. Other Swedish towns are extending their harbour accommodation materially.

Fifty Years With Steamship Line.

Mr. M. Brierton recently completed his fiftieth year in the service of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., having entered it on the 6th September, 1867. Naturally, having served for half a century a famous and historical company, his memory is stored with the recollection of many interesting events. He was often on board the Royal William, the first passenger liner to sail from Liverpool to New York. She was then trading in the general cargo trade between Liverpool and Dublin, but was afterwards employed as a collier. In his early days the steamers that plied between Liverpool and Dublin, as well as those that carried the mail between Holyhead and Kinstown, were all, without exception, paddle steamers. The best known of the latter fleet was the R.M.S. Ireland, in her day the fastest steamer afloat. After she became too old for the mail service she became the property of a company who ran her between Liverpool and Douglas, in opposition to the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. All these paddle steamers have passed away, and the Holyhead mail service is now maintained by the magnificent and well-known fleet of screw steamers, designed by the chairman of the company, Sir William Watson, and built and owned by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. Mr. Brierton has served under three Liverpool agents, Captain Payne, R.N. Capt. in Bell, R.N., and Captain Ch. D. Bell, R.N., his nephew, the present agent. For 34 years Mr. Brierton has had charge of the company's passenger department in Liverpool. He is well-known in Liverpool shipping circles, and enjoys the friendship of a large number of the public who have travelled in the company's splendid steamships. Admiralty's Appeal to Shipyard Workers.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has received the following message from the First Lord of the Admiralty and the First Sea Lord:—"The Board of Admiralty wish to impress upon all engaged in building or repairing ships how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy has set himself to blockade our islands and to destroy the merchant shipping which brings food to the people and supplies to the Army, and is using methods which are contrary to the law of nations. Every day merchant ships are being sunk, and we need to use all our resources to prevent being threatened with starvation. The enemy knows this and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds, victory will rest with him, but, if he fails, defeat is certain. There are only two weapons that we can use, and both can only be forged in the shipyards of the country. One is the class of warship that enables the Navy to hunt and destroy the enemy's submarines, the other is every new merchant ship that takes the place of a ship that has been sunk. These weapons must both be used together, and upon the men of the shipyards and the engineering shops depends entirely the output of these weapons. How this output can be increased is a question that concerns everyone of us, and no measure that helps to make better use of our labour and our machinery can be neglected. We who are secure in our homes owe it to the brave men who are dying hourly for us on sea, on land, and in the air to spare no effort to give them the weapons with which to win the war for us. The Board of Admiralty are confident that in the supreme crisis of our history the men of the shipyards and the workshops will see to it that this appeal shall not fall on deaf ears."

CONSIGNEES

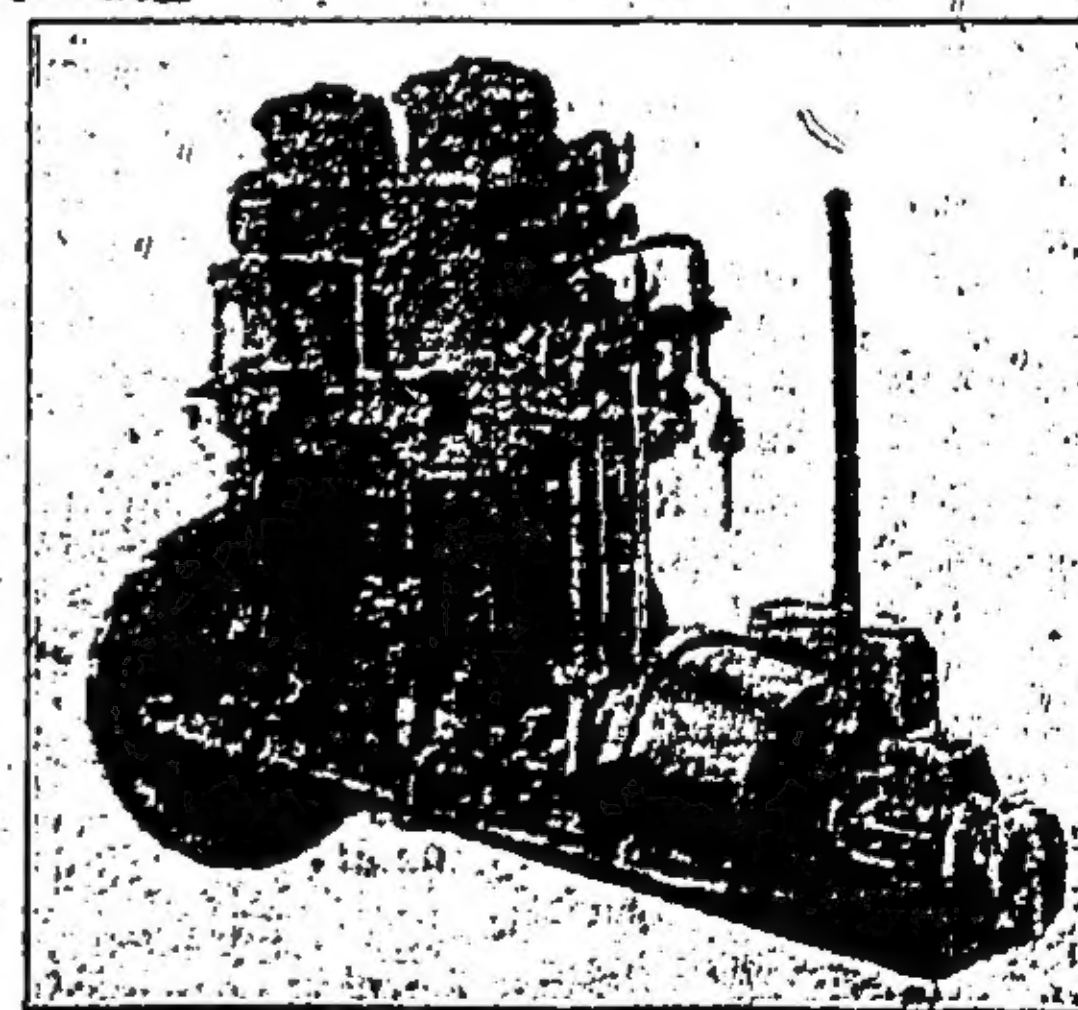
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Hongkong, 7th November, 1917

Agent.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

TEL 1867. 1867.



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE TURKISH RETREAT IN PALESTINE.

London, November 11. Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, writing on Nov. 9, says:—The pursuit on the heels of the retreating Turks continued on Friday, when our cavalry got beyond Askalon and Elmejdol. Owing to their hurry the Turks were unable to remove the inhabitants, who joyously welcomed the troops. The cavalry, advancing north from Sherria, overtook the enemy rearguard and made prisoners of a considerable number, while elsewhere a dashing charge by the Yeomanry resulted in the capture of six guns, three machine guns and one hundred prisoners. Great quantities of undamaged stores have fallen into our hands. The aviators continue to do good work, bombing and firing their machine guns on trains. They report that the town of Elfulah and the railway junction at Eltineh are in flames.

LOYAL RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Paris, November 12. The Russian troops in France have telegraphed to M. Kerensky assuring him that they are ready to shed their blood against the Maximists and counter-revolutionaries in the struggle of democracy against German autocracy.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DIFFERENCE.

London, November 11. A Whist Paper containing Anglo-Dutch correspondence on the gravel question shows that the Dutch Government not only contemplated that the gravel that was transmitted was not intended for military purposes, but that the Rhine Convention and other agreements imposed on Holland an obligation to guarantee free navigation of the waters lying between the Rhine and Belgium.

Mr. Balfour disputes the applicability of the agreements quoted and asks if Holland regards such agreements as preventing the enforcement of her obligations as a neutral and on what ground she claimed to prevent the departure of the German ships captured in Antwerp by the Belgians.

HUGE SHIPPING AND COLLIERY COMBINE.

London, November 12. The Liverpool "Journal of Commerce" says it is rumoured that one of the largest ship-owning combines contemplates an amalgamation with one of the largest colliery companies of South Wales. Such a combination would be the largest of its kind in the world, and would control over a million tons of shipping and six million tons of the best steaming and bituminous coals.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Ottawa, November 12. The Premier, Sir R. L. Borden, on behalf of the new Union Government, has issued an appeal to the electorate wherein he states:—The Government thoroughly realises that in this national emergency there is imperative necessity for the fulfilment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigour, to strive for national unity, to administer public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures for taxation which will regard social justice, and neglect nothing that may be required to sustain the soldiers on service or comfort those of their households whom they have left behind. I am firmly convinced that these objects can best be achieved by a Government representing all parties, classes, creeds and interests. I appeal with confidence on its behalf for the sympathy and support of the Canadian people.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Paris, November 11. Mr. Lloyd George has arrived here.

INFIRMARY DISASTER.

London, November 12. Fifteen aged women were burned to death in a fire at Manchester Infirmary.

NEW GERMAN PEACE TRICK.

A Trap for the Entente.

Rotterdam, September 16.—The publication of the Central reply to the Papal Note, which is expected in the next few days, will perhaps explain the mysterious events happening in Germany. I learn that Berlin last week was full of talk about an early peace—vague chatter, but curiously persistent. It seems to have originated partly in forecasts of the extreme conciliatory character of the reply to the Pope's Note, partly in a casual remark by Herr Michaelis to some friends on the railway station at Stuttgart as to his hopes of an early end of the war, partly to indefinite articles in certain newspapers, in which occurred such phrases as "political tension," "we are standing before fateful decisions." Some importance was also attached to the fact that the Kaiser a few days ago received reports from the naval and military chiefs, and to the presence in Berlin of the Crown Prince.

Yesterday produced a mystery and a sensation. The former consisted in this, that everyone fully anticipated the issue of the Central reply to the Papal Note. As a matter of fact the news agencies here had been warned to expect the text, but at three o'clock in the afternoon came a telephone message from the other side of the frontier saying publication had been postponed. The sensation was the supposition of no fewer than

three Berlin newspapers, namely, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the *Berliner Botschafter*, and the *Freisinnige Zeitung*. All these journals issued broad sheets, blank except for the announcement that they had been forbidden by the military authorities in the Mark to publish until further notice. The suppression of any one of these papers might have been explained on logical grounds, but it was impossible to reconcile the simultaneous silencing of all three on the same grounds. Whilst the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is sufficiently famous or rather infamous, as the medium of Count Reventlow's reactionary-militarist-annexationist opinions, the *Botschafter* represents the left wing of the National Liberals, whilst, still more strange, the *Freisinnige Zeitung* is one of the organs of Progressives, and usually of a fairly democratic tone. The general belief is that the suppression of all three has some connection with the reply to the Pope's Note, but probably for varying reasons. The gagging of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* might easily be explained if, as is supposed, the reply at least gives encouragement to the Moderates, for never had Reventlow raged so ruthlessly as in the last issues before the suppression. If his furious campaign be taken as its face value, then the assumption would be that there is some ground for the forecasts of the more or less "conciliatory" nature of the reply to the Pope's Note, in regard to which the semi-official agency yesterday issued the following:

SHANGHAI RACES.

Some of To-day's Results.

On another page will be found the results of yesterday's events at the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting. Below we give the to-day's results to hand at the time of going to press:—

The Northern Cup.
Mr. Fash's Wynona, (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Elzetius' Merryand, (Mr. Vids) 2
Mr. John Peel's Sandy, (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time:—1 min. 30.1/5 sec.

The China Cup.
Mr. Elzetius' Royalsand, (Mr. Vids) 1
Mr. Neville's Goodboy, (Mr. Knoll) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Raven, (Mr. Hill) 3
Time:—2 min. 05.4/5 sec.

The Shanghai Stakes.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole, (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Cranfield, (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Penury's Woosee-Kazoo, (Mr. Commons) 3
Time:—3 min. 12.4-5 sec.

"In political circles which have been given an insight into it, the reply is very favourably regarded, because it expresses clearly and strongly the standpoint of the German Government, and places it beyond a doubt that the Government has adopted the standpoint of the peace resolution of the majority."

That is all very well. Both from an informed source the explanation given me is that the German Government is attempting through this medium another manoeuvre designed to deceive the enemies and placate its own subjects who are agitating for an immediate peace. The reply will, I have reason to believe, be couched in an ostensibly moderate tone, will affirm the position of the Kaiser is that of the Reichstag majority, and express an ardent desire for peace by agreement and the establishment of a comity of nations for the perpetual maintenance of a world peace. But whilst, like the resolution itself, it will contain vague formulas about no forcible conquests, it will carefully avoid any concrete proposals—especially with regard to Belgium.

A characteristically artful game is being played—simultaneously, in regard to which a word of warning is desirable for those who may be inclined to take too seriously the German Government's apparently peaceful inclinations. The manoeuvre consists in this. In the last week or so extraordinary prominence has been given in the German Press to the Pan-German point of view. The new *Deutsche Vaterlands Partien*, with Von Tirpitz as one of its chiefs, has been tremendously advertised, and the annexationist papers have conducted a drumfire attack on the Government and the Reichstag for alleged weakness. Now all this has been permitted, not to say encouraged, by the very Government attacked. For what motive? Nothing other than this, that seeing this apparent great agitation among the German public, the Entente Powers may be led to believe that the German Government really is inclined to make a "weak" peace, a peace so weak that even it risked the wrath of its own people, war-sick as they are, by favouring it. This may be accepted as the explanation of the sudden strange freedom of the German Press to abuse its rulers.

The suppression of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* comes at the last moment. It does not thereby prove the non-existence of this trap for the Entente. On the contrary, it is all part of the game. Innocent Entente readers are expected to say, "The German Government has gone to far in the direction of peace it is afraid of the opinion of its own people."

The moral of what is happening now is that however apparently moderate and peace-loving the forthcoming reply to the Papal Note may read, the military, and as much as ever the real rulers, are still testing to the sword to decide in Germany's favour.—*Daily Telegraph*.

TOMMY'S PAY.

Pay Office Puzzles.

A soldier writes to the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

There are many things in the Army which the soldier cannot understand, but perhaps the most incomprehensible thing of them all is the system on which the Pay Office keeps its accounts. I am a fairly intelligent man, and have had much to do in my time with figures and ledgers and accounts, but never once, during my period of service as a soldier, have I been able to understand on what basis my pay was calculated. Any well-regulated firm (or, for the matter of that, any ill-regulated firm) can pay its employees without leaving them in a state of surmise, sometimes very unjust, about the probability of the person paying out; but the Army seems unable to do this; and many a guileless quartermaster has had his reputation completely destroyed by puzzled and suspicious soldiers because the Pay Office cannot get out of its head the theory that this is the year 1815, and that we are in the middle, not of Armageddon, but of Waterloo.

The Army always pays round sums of money. If a man is entitled to 5s. 6d. this week, he does not receive 5s. 6d., he only receives 5s., the 6d. being held up until, during the following week, it grows up to be a shilling, when the whole shilling is added to the pay due for the particular week in which it is paid out. Then there are deductions for barrack damages (a most unpopular deduction), for athletics, for library, and so forth. In theory, the soldier is supposed to know exactly what deductions are made from his pay and for what purpose they are made, but in practice, in my experience, he never knows anything about the deductions except that there are deductions.

But it is when the soldier proceeds overseas that his difficulty in understanding the ways of the Pay Office becomes most acute. When men are in the trenches, it is, of course, impossible to make payments to them, and the consequence is that the soldier's account is complicated by a system of credits and debits. Very few soldiers know whether they are in credit or in debt, and it frequently happens that when the quartermaster reads out a statement of soldiers' accounts to the men in his regiment, a man will find, to his astonishment, that instead of having money due to him, as he imagined, he owes money to the Government.

A few days ago the quartermaster of my company read out a statement of accounts to us. I was in credit to the extent of 12s. 8d. A man next to me was in debt to the extent of £8. I have no idea of how I managed to make the Government my debtor; he has no idea of how he managed to make it his creditor. I am not going to ask any questions about the matter because it is not wise, when you are in credit, to ask questions; but he, being in debt, is going to ask many questions. He asserts, with terrible emphasis, that, so far from being in debt, he is considerably in credit. Knowing what the Pay Office can do, when it is in form, I shall not be surprised to hear that he is quite correct in making that assertion; for it often happens that a man, said to be in debt, demands a statement of his account and discovers that he is in credit.

It seems absurd, does it not, that such a thing as that should happen? The civilian, when told of such absurdities smiles incredulously and murmurs softly about soldiers' tales. But it is a fact that frequently men have been told that they owed money to the Government, when in fact the Government owed money to them.

The explanation offered in excuse for maddles of this sort is that soldiers' accounts are complicated by promotions, involving higher rates of pay, and by extra allowances, such as proficiency pay, so that the rate is changed, perhaps, quite often. A second explanation is that girl-clerks are largely employed in calculating the accounts, and that they are neither so speedy nor so accurate as the men whose places they

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 12 as follows:—

Luk Wing-ting, who is now in Wuchow, has informed the various delegates meeting him there that as there are methods for settling Canton affairs, and emergencies can be avoided, it is not necessary for him to come down.

Li Tu-hon, the Civil Governor, has had a long conference with Luk Wing-ting in regard to Canton affairs, after which he left for Canton. It is reported that a complete agreement has been reached.

Tin Sing-pun, the Provincial Treasurer, has tendered his resignation to the Tuhun and the Civil Governor, but it is refused pending the decision of Luk Wing-ting.

The rising in Hengshan has been suppressed and Magistrate Chow and Commander Yun are ordered to keep a sharp eye on the pirates and robbers to prevent a repetition.

A mandate from Peking reached Canton yesterday ordering Luk Wing-ting to be King Wai General and to come to Peking to take up the post. Lung Chai-kwong is appointed as his successor as Inspecting Commissioner of the Two Kwong.

The mandate states that Shamen is a very important place, where foreigners' lives and property are concentrated; therefore strict protection must be given. Li Tu-hon is ordered to undertake to send the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops back to their native places and to keep all the other troops under good control.

After the removing of the King Wai troops from the Kowloon Canton railway line, a gang of robbers looted the station at To Tong on the 12th inst. and cleared off with everything of value.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from the Peking Customs Club.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—St. John's Cathedral. \$112.51.

tion may or may not be a valid one, but the first explanation hardly seems so. Private firms, employing large numbers of men, contrive to pay their workers regularly and accurately in spite of far more varied complications of pay-ratings than are to be found in the Army.

A great firm may, for example, have men on piecework, men paid by time, men paid by fixed wages, men paid daily, men paid weekly, and men paid monthly; and in addition to these, a voracious crowd of shareholders paid by dividends. Yet these firms manage to discharge their obligations without mistakes, other than very trivial and exceptional ones; and there seems to be no adequate reason why the Pay Office should not so organise its system that soldiers should be paid with equal accuracy.

The system of credits and debits ought to be scrapped. It is a ridiculous thing that the Pay Office should hold up a soldier's pay until he is in credit, as one soldier in my company is at this moment, to the extent of £24. He has not yet received this money nor does he know when he will receive it. Conceivably any private firm holding up a workman's wages for an indefinite period and informing him that it will discharge its debt to him when, so to speak, the spirit moves it! The thing is unimaginable, because workmen would not tolerate such behaviour for one week; but the soldier has to tolerate it.

I do not believe that soldiers are defrauded of their pay. I certainly have never heard or known of a case of such defrauding, but I do believe and know that the Pay Office's system of accounts is hopelessly obsolete, and that grave inconvenience is sometimes caused to soldiers because they cannot get the money due to them with the swiftness with which they ought to get it.

OVERSEAS HOMES FOR ENGLISH GIRLS.

A New View of Emigration.

Is emigration going to solve the great after-the-war problem of what to do with our girls when the boys come home?

The question is all important, for it will be one of the most pressing problems in the near future, affecting all classes.

Not only has the war taught women to work, but it has taught them the joy of being fully occupied, and it is not conceivable that, having shaken off the old ennui and boredom which made so many miserable in pre-war days, our girls will ever again be content to remain at home occupying themselves with mere social life and the old humdrum amusements.

The difficulty is, that having trained all classes to work there is little prospect of there being enough work to occupy both men and women when life resumes its normal routine.

Under existing conditions, the feminine labour market threatens to be seriously flooded unless definite arrangements can be made to meet this contingency, or some definite outlet found for all this superfluity of trained labour which, properly directed, ought to prove a valuable asset to the Empire.

That the Colonies are still crying out for women—that there is work waiting to be done there under healthy, happy conditions, is admitted by everyone who has had any experience of Colonial life. Why this work cannot be developed and some practical scheme inaugurated whereby women, not merely of the domestic class but of the middle and upper classes also, can be enabled to emigrate and make their homes there it is difficult to understand.

Up to now the one cry of those who have interested themselves in female emigration has been, that there are no openings in our Colonies for any women save domestic servants.

The sooner we disabuse our minds of this better. One has only to talk to any of the splendid young Colonials who have come over here in response to the Mother Country's appeal to realise that, quite apart from domestic service, there are scores of homes waiting for English women who will go out and be prepared to face the different conditions of life as their brothers have done before them.

The mistake is that so many people who have to deal with this matter have been possessed of the rooted idea that women of the middle and professional classes are totally unfit to battle with life in any form—that the average English girl is afraid of work and is too wedded to town life and the attractions of society, ever to be content to settle down and work out her own destiny amid less artificial conditions than those that exist at home.

The war has proved how false this theory is. One has only to realise the readiness with which women of all classes jumped at the opportunity of working, their eagerness to escape from the monotony of an aimless existence, to which popular opinion condemned them, to realise how mistaken such prejudices were.

We have lived to see debilitated working long hours in hospitals, pantries and canteens, society women scrubbing floors and doing plain needlework, and a host of girls pouring into Government and City offices day in, day out, others working on the land, in munition factories, or engaged in occupations that no one ever dreamed they could fill. What is more astonishing is that, after three years, this huge army of women workers who were supposed never to have the capacity to do an honest day's work—simply because there was no work for them to do—have become keener rather than tiring of the experiment, so many prophesied they would.

The Scheme that is Wanted. The pity is, that while this is exactly the type of women who are wanted as wives and mothers in our Colonies to-day, lack of capital, lack of opportunity, lack of enterprise are denying hundreds this opportunity for expansion and development. Unless women are prepared to go out as domestic servants or to

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. Belcher's Section Artillery.

A most enjoyable all-day match was played at Kowloon yesterday, the visiting team being drawn from the Belcher's Section of Artillery. The wicket was all in favour of the batsmen, and some high scoring was witnessed, including a century and two half-centuries. Kowloon first batted and put up the first total of 205, of which Blackburn contributed a beautifully played 116 before being caught out. His score included ten fours. A good beginning was made by Belcher's, but when six wickets were gone 83 runs were required to win. The partnership between Hamilton and Lindell produced 52 of these, and when Edwards (the last man in) went to the wicket, three more were required for victory. This player eventually got the winning hit but with a nice four, Hamilton still keeping his wicket with a total of 37. Scores:—

Kowloon.	
F. Wheeler, b Hamilton	14
A. A. Claxton, b Hamilton	18
L. J. Blackburn, c Stalker, b Baynes	116
Lt. McConnell, c Bradbury, b Overy	22
G. J. Stapleton, c Sharmen, b Hamilton	27
L. E. S. Hodge, run out	10
J. P. Robinson, run out	8
A. de Sousa, b Hamilton	26
P. H. Cobb, l.b.w., b Baynes	0
R. Pestonji, c Stalker, b Baynes	2
R. H. Jewsbury, not out	0
Extras	22
Total	285

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Hamilton	28 5 92 4
Baynes	20 3 81 3
Stalker	10 0 46 0
Overy	4 0 24 1

Belcher's Section.	
Major Robertson, b Hodge	50
B. W. Bradbury, c Pestonji, b Cobb	52
Gr. Baynes, b Cobb	44
W. T. Elson, b Cobb	2
J. Stalker, b Pestonji	32
Gr. Sharmen, c de Sousa, b Cobb	30
E. W. Hamilton, not out	0
R. E. Lindell, c and b Cobb	15
P. Jackson, l.b.w., b Pestonji	8
H. Overy, c Claxton, b Pestonji	0
E. J. Edwards, not out	7
Extras	28
Total (for 9 wickets)	273

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Cobb	25 2 103 5
Pestonji	20 3 85 3
Hodge	4 0 21 1
Claxton	4 0 27 0
Blackburn	2 0 11 0

emigrate under drab, uninteresting conditions, a large majority must be doomed to waste unattractive lives, lived in hostels in our great cities, working under the most withering and adverse conditions possible.

What is wanted is some scheme that will make the Colonies as accessible to women of the middle and professional classes as the Mother Country has been, during the war, to the men from overseas.

Could not some scheme be put in motion that would make it easy when the war is over to transfer a proportion of women now employed in Government work, to definite, well-paid occupation in our various Dominions, so that they might have the chance of familiarising themselves with life out there, and yet allow them a chance to return at the end of twelve months or so if they liked?

The same might apply to women who are working on the land—a community where all others that are fitting themselves for life under conditions that offer ideal opportunities for real usefulness and prosperity in our great Dominions over the seas.

But quite as important as that definite work be found for the numbers who would avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring a larger knowledge of the Empire is that organised hospitality be arranged for those who go forth—hospitality that might be worked on the same generous and voluntary system as that which has been shown upon the great overseas army, who have received so hearty a welcome from all classes of society over here.—*Mrs. Hugh Adams in the Daily Chronicle*.

"COUNTER BATTERIES."

(By C. Street).

The set "Artillery Duel," that has formed the preliminary to so many battles which have been fought in the period between the discovery of gunpowder and the outbreak of the present war, has ceased to exist as such. The use of Artillery in active operations is now mainly to destroy the trenches and works opposed to it. But, even so, there are still occasions when guns, abandoned for a moment, their systematic tasks engaged the guns opposed to them. In trench warfare such as has existed for the past two years and more when Artillery is not employed in preparing for or in counteracting an Infantry assault, it can be most profitably used in harassing hostile Batteries, destroying their guns if possible, and in any case rendering their position untenable. It is no vain boast to say that at the present time the British Artillery has achieved a marked superiority over the German, and that it inflicts far more damage than it sustains itself. I will try to give some impression of the way the game is played in a Battery of medium howitzers.

The first step is to discover the exact position of the enemy's guns for which purpose very many ingenious schemes are in constant operation. Information from many sources flows steadily into a central office, where it is pieced together until enough evidence has been accumulated for the officer in charge to place a pin in a map, with the certainty that it marks the exact position of a hostile Battery. It merely remains to indicate this position to the Battery most favourably situated to engage it.

This Battery is organized for the purpose. It is a matter of daily routine, and one may very likely engage a hostile Battery every day for months. Somewhere, not necessarily near the guns, it has a dug-out or cellar elaborately equipped with telephones, maps, instruments of all kinds. Somewhere else is a wireless set for receiving messages from aeroplanes, for aeroplane observation is one of the most important aids it employs, and the one that it usually prefers. There are, however, other and subtler devices should the Battery prefer to use them.

The Battery Commander, having received the position of his target, plunges at once into a mass of calculations into which all manner of curious factors enter. This done, he gives out to his guns a direction and range, their detachments lay them accordingly, and all is ready. If necessary, they could fire now, and such is the accuracy of modern Artillery science that the rounds would fall very close indeed to the invisible target. But the Battery Commander's ambition is to get a direct hit upon one of the hostile emplacements, and, to realize this, observation is necessary. The aeroplanes can

actually see and tell him where his rounds are falling, so he waits for its assistance. From this moment until the end of the shoot he probably never sets eyes upon the guns.

As soon as the light is satisfactory, the pilot, from his aerodrome many miles away, rings up on the telephone, and discusses with the Battery Commander the details of the proposed shoot. Both have maps and photographs of the target, they agree upon the exact part of it that is to be ranged upon. The guns are loaded, the pilot goes to his machine and flies to a point above the Battery. There is a pause for a few minutes while he does so.

Suddenly the wireless operator telephones the Aeroplane calling up, "All right, tell him I'm all ready." A few seconds more, while the aeroplane gets into a favourable position to observe. Then the telephone again "Fire, sir!" The Battery Commander transmits the order to one of his guns, and the report comes duly to his ears. The shell whistles away into the distance, the pilot sees it burst, and sends down his observation. The Battery Commander translates this into a slight alteration of range or line and, transmits an order to his guns. A few minutes of this procedure, until the rounds are falling actually into the target, then a further message to the wireless operator, "Tell the aeroplane I'm satisfied, I'm going to fire for effect." An order to the guns, and they begin to fire in regular sequence, waiting for no further word.

The pilot watches the progress of the shoot, sending general observations, so that the Battery Commander may know if changing conditions throw his rounds off the target. The Battery itself is a scene of busy activity. The men, working swiftly and silently in their shirt sleeves, feed the heavy shell into their guns, which swing their blunt muzzles into the air and roar at regular intervals. Men and mechanism move with the precision of clockwork, there is no appearance of haste, yet nearly a ton of still and high explosive is being poured into the target every minute.

The allotted number of rounds is fired, the detachments wash out their guns and cover them up. The pilot sails once more over the ruins of the hostile Battery, this time to take a photograph from which the amount of damage done may be recorded, then goes home to his aerodrome, from where he rings up to report. "Very good shoot, sir!" he said. "Several direct hits in his emplacements, and his ammunition dump set on fire." The expenditure of shell is justified, the hostile guns are certainly damaged, probably one or two destroyed, and much of their ammunition has exploded. That particular Battery will not give any trouble for many days to come.

A comforting knowledge, this, but one that is the daily reward of many British Battery Commanders, who feel that they at least have done something to bring the day of ultimate victory a step nearer.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Share Market.

Messrs. A. L. Adderley and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, November 8, state:—We regret to have to report another week of listlessness due chiefly to the see-saw-like eccentricities of sterling exchange, the vagaries of which keep investors alike in a state of indecision. It is comforting to learn that the Exchange Bankers' Association is contemplating measures towards repressing the wild gambling in exchange which is tending to reduce local banking to basket-shop keeping, and which, by creating temporary and fictitious demands, is opposed to the welfare of the business community. The number of transactions recorded in the Stock Exchange was insignificant, and the prices give no indication of the trend to the market which may however be taken as slightly downward. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/1; the Dollar rate being 72.3875. Company Meetings, etc.—Cathay Trust: The Liquidators have declared a second dividend of 1/2 per share as payable on 1st instant. Shanghai Electric Construction: An interim dividend of 10% per share, which, less income-tax is equal to 7/8, was declared payable on 1st instant in respect of the half-year's working to 31st June last.

The Small-Money Problem in France.

Paris, September 9.—Copper "sou" 1-cent and 2-cent pieces are scarce again in Paris and the provinces. People wonder why and the authorities are talking up the question. A few days ago, the new Prefect of Police of Paris surprised a ticket seller of the subway refusing change in copper, which she was receiving every moment. He ordered her to hand out the sou notes—it was to a soldier on leave, and could only mean seven or five cents since silver 10-cent pieces are common. Then he had her revoked as a lesson. No doubt, one reason for the scarcity of copper coins is a sort of speculation. Those who receive such money are accused of putting the coins aside and selling them at a premium to writers and small shopkeepers, who are obliged to have them in the way of the day's change or displease their customers. In the first year of the war, at one of these recurrent crises of small change, a writer told me that, at his café, five francs premium was paid every morning for every 100 francs of small silver and copper pieces—worth 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents in silver and 2 cents and 1 cent in copper—taken at a broker's. The Bank of France, of course, would exchange its banknotes for such coin at par, but only for limited amounts per person.

New Prices for Steel.

Philadelphia, September 28.—Effect of the out in steel, iron, and coke prices by the Government has been plainly felt in this market. Sales of pig iron have been made at the Federal limit of \$33 which would otherwise have brought \$50 to \$52 a ton, and some transactions have been made in coke at \$6, the Government figure. The same product would have brought \$12 to \$13 a week ago. These quotations were not general, however, many of the coke producers and pig iron interests reporting no change at all, and it is doubted whether consumers would feel the reductions ordered by the War Board while the mills and furnaces are tied up with Government contracts. In many cases it will require six months to complete these. Meantime, many more thousands of tons of Federal orders are expected to be placed. All this, it was pointed out meant delay in public participation in the benefits of the lower prices. In steel, no transactions have been reported at the Government figures. Producers were disappointed, and held prices were fixed lower than they should have been, holding that there were smaller mills that could not produce plates at \$3.25, the price named by the Government. Larger interests, however, said there would be little difficulty in complying with Federal regulations either as to

"LOST CAMPAIGN" IN POLAND.

German Pessimism About New Move.

Most of the German papers express themselves in very pessimistic terms regarding the recent Polish move of the Central Powers.

Such Catholic organs as *Germania* and the *Cologne Volks-Zeitung* are fairly pleased, and hope further progress will be rapid. Poland has the *Berliner Tageblatt's* best wishes, but other democratic journals show no enthusiasm. The *Vossische Zeitung* complains bitterly that the Reichstag was not consulted, and that German action in Poland has always been surrounded by a veil of mystery. The journal talks of "serious difficulties" and "great uncertainties" still board up with the problem, and thinks it would have been much better to have left the matter for final decision when peace was arranged.

The *Leipziger Volkszeitung* says: "The Central Powers had an opportunity to show the world that they too respected the will of the people, and that they had an aversion to that form of rule which leaves decision in the hands of the few. They could have shamed Wilson, but instead they held fast to the old system."

The *Tageblatt Rundschau* regards the results of Germany's Polish policy as "equivalent to a lost campaign."

The *Lokalanzeiger* says this is the last chance the Poles will get to show that they are willing to live on good terms with the Central Powers. The *Hamburg Nachrichten* thinks an independent Poland would be a great danger to Germany, and it admits that the Poles are possessed of "fanatical hatred" for Germans, which is not likely to be uprooted.

In short, the democratic organs are unenthusiastic, because the matter has been handled in the usual autocratic way. The Conservative journals see in the Polish State an obstacle in the way of the achievement of their annexationist dreams. Ultra pan German papers are intensely annoyed because their great hope of roving in on the German side a large Polish army has been frustrated, and that is the reason for the wrath to which they give vent.

The whole business, indeed, is a palpable, deliberate fraud. It really amounts to a new partition of Poland, for a Poland which excludes Galicia, with over four and a half million Poles, and does not include Prussian Poland, obviously cannot be by any stretch of imagination regarded as an approach to a reasonable settlement of the problem.

The German aim is fairly clear. Germany has great need of men, and this move is but another effort to obtain some at least of the half million Poles who at first expected to furnish. It is desired, too, to influence the Russian peace party, and derive some benefit from presenting something like a fait accompli to the peace conference—a fait accompli which could be used at any time very greatly to the advantage of Germany.

Lieut. J. H. Ratcliff.

A letter dated England, September 13, has been received from 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Ratcliff, No. 3 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, in which he states that after training at— as a private, and at— as a cadet, he has got his commission in the Royal Flying Corps as a Flight 2nd-Lieut. pilot in his squadron and at the time of writing was about ready to move over to France. Lieut. Ratcliff, who was formerly a member of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., is a son of Mr. J. Ratcliff, of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

price of production. They admitted earnings would be curtailed with the price applying most to the "little fellows." There were those who professed to be more concerned over possible labour troubles than being able to do a profitable business under the new schedule.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B-S-SELLERS; SA-SALES; R-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons a. \$320

North China b. 1.120

Unions s. \$730

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131

H.K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73

Steamboats n. \$191

Indos (Def.) b. \$113

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells n. 107/6

Ferries n. \$28 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$84

Malabons b. \$29 1/2

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. 1.121

Raubas s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H.K. Wharves n. \$85

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks n. 1.75

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$89

H.K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$88

H'phoys Est. b. \$5.75

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands n. 1.74

West Points n. \$62

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1.155

Kung Yiks b. 1.15

Shai Cottons s. 1.114

Yangtzepeeps b. 1.660

Orientals n. 1.36 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$6 1/2

China Light & P. s. \$4

Providents b. \$7 1/2

Dairy Farms b. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7.49

H.K. Electrics b. \$48

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$147 1/2

Ropes n. \$29 1/2

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.65

Trams, Peak, old s. \$8 1/2

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons n. \$3 1/2

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1917.

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60 d/s 2/11 1/2

4 m/s 2/11 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 125

T/T Japan 136

T/T India Nom.

T/T Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70

T/T co & New York 70

T/T Java 163 1/2

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4/7

Demand, Paris 4/7 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3 1/4

4 m/s D/P 3 1/2

6 m/s L/C 3 1/4

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3 1/4

30 d/s San Francisco 71 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 4/2

6 m/s France 4/2

Demand, Germany 70 1/2

Demand, New York 70 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

T/T Demand, Calcutta Nom.

T/T Demand, Manila 14 1/2

T/T Demand, Singapore 125

On Hongkong 2 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 2 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 5 1/2

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Hongkong 20 cts. 6 1/2 ds.

10 10

5 5

2 2

1 1

1/2 1/2

1/4 1/4

1/8 1/8

1/16 1/16

1/32 1/32

1/64 1/64

1/128 1/128

1/256 1/256

1/512 1/512

1/1024 1/1024

1/2048 1/2048

1/4096 1/4096

1/8192 1/8192

1/16384 1/16384

1/32768 1/32768

1/65536 1/65536

1/131072 1/131072

1/262144 1/262144

1/524288 1/524288

1/1048576 1/1048576

1/2097152 1/2097152

1/4194304 1/4194304

1/8388608 1/8388608

1/16777216 1/16777216

1/33554432 1/33554432

1/67108864 1/67108864

1/134217728 1/134217728

1/268435456 1/268435456

1/536870912 1/536870912

1/1073741824 1/1073741824

1/2147483648 1/2147483648

1/4294967296 1/4294967296

1/8589934592 1/8589934592

1/17179869184 1/17179869184

1/34359738368 1/34359738368

1/68719476736 1/68719476736

1/137438953472 1/137438953472

1/274877906944 1/274877906944

1/549755813888 1/549755813888

1/1099511627776 1/1099511627776

1/2199023255552 1/2199023255552

1/4398046511104 1/4398046511104

1/8796093022208 1/8796093022208

1/17592186044416 1/17592186044416

1/35184372088832 1/35184372088832

1/70368744177664 1/70368744177664

1/140737488355328 1/140737488355328

1/281474976710656 1/281474976710656

1/562949953421312 1/562949953421312

1/1125899906842624 1/1125899906842624

1/2251799813685248 1/2251799813685248

1/4503599627370496 1/4503599627370496

1/9007199254740992 1/9007199254740992

1/18014398509481984 1/18014398509481984

1/36028797018963968 1/36028797018963968

1/72057594037927936 1/72057594037927936

1/144115188075855872 1/144115188075855872

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POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Peking, Choo Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to every subject in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cent rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs. . . . 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

It is considered probable that any parcel posted before the 20th Nov. for transmission via Canada will arrive in England in time for Xmas.

Monday, the 12th November, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence, and a collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold and silver articles or unmanufactured including gold and silver containing partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except parcels of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration: (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 13d. 11h. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure changes are everywhere small; there are indications that the anticyclone is moving eastwards.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 81.21 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. winds, fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
November 13, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Force.	Weather.
					}		